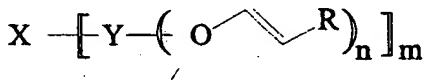
Abstract

Dental materials based on cationically polymerizable monomers as binders, a polymerization initiator, and based on the dental material, 1-95 wt% of at least one inorganic filler, wherein the binder contains monomers of formula (I):



(I),

wherein R represents hydrogen or a methyl or ethyl group; X and Y independently represent an unsubstituted or substituted aliphatic, cycloaliphatic, or aromatic residue with 1-100 carbon atoms, wherein one or more CH_2 groups can be replaced by O, C=O, $-CO_2$, $-SiR^1_2-$, and/or $-SiR^1_2O-$, wherein R^1 independently denotes an alkyl or alkoxy or aryl residue with 1-10 C atoms; n represents a whole number of 1 to 3; and m represents a whole number of 2-5. The new dental compositions have especially low loss of volume, caused by curing, and particularly good characteristics, and short polymerization times.